

near the subapical constriction between the lateral ones and the dark discal patch. *Scutellum* protuberant, conical, its scaling rather dark. *Elytra* three fifths as broad as long, about two and one half times as long as the prothorax; base slightly sinuous; subparallel-sided from the base to about the apical third and thence rounded to the apex; with a feeble callosity on the third interval behind the base, otherwise without callosities; striae with deep rounded punctures concealed by the scaling, appearing as narrow lines where the scaling is not abraded; intervals broader than the striae, only the alternate intervals with setae, the setae erect, very broad and stout, striated, subtubular or spatulate, arranged singly except on the callosity on the third interval and there two abreast; the scales not forming distinct pustules around the bases of the setae. *Legs* with the femora and tibiae densely squamose, the densely punctate derm concealed by the scaling, with short, scattered, erect setae; the femoral tooth narrow and very sharp. *Sternum* densely squamose, the metasternum almost vertical between the mesocoxae and not tending to overhang. *Venter* densely squamose, the intercoxal process arcuate or slightly angulate in front; the first ventrite broadly emarginate behind, with deep, coarse punctures along the anterior margin, elsewhere minutely punctate. Length, 2.8 mm.; breadth, 1.3 mm.

Solomon Islands, Three Sisters (also known as Las Tres Marias or Olumalau). Holotype male collected by Dr. W. M. Mann to be deposited in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard College at Cambridge, Massachusetts, from whence it was sent to me for study.

This small species is not closely allied to any of the other described species. Its color pattern, lack of pronotal fascicles, lack of elytral pustules and its single pair of elytral callosities will serve to distinguish it.

Four New Solomon and Caroline Island *Deretiosus* (Coleoptera, Curculionidae)

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No members of the cryptorhynchine genus *Deretiosus* Pascoe have heretofore been described from either the Solomon or Caroline Islands. Herein I describe three new species from the Solomons and one from the Carolines.

The material on which this paper is based was sent to me for study from the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., through the kindness of Mr. P. J. Darlington.

Deretiosus fasciatus, new species.

Male. Derm reddish-brown throughout, hidden by the dense scaling; head and rostrum with brownish-yellow scales; prothorax pale brownish-yellow excepting a large, conspicuous, hemispherical area of dark brown scales

that has its base at the base of the prothorax, its apex at the hind margin of the median fascicles, and extends laterally along the base to the outer edge of the fourth elytral interval; elytra basically brownish-yellow, with a very conspicuous, broad, V-shaped band of dark brown scales beginning at the suture just in front of the basal third at the top of the declivity and extending obliquely to the tenth interval on the sides, slightly less than one third as broad, at the suture, as the length of the elytra, but expanding laterally and slightly more than one third as broad as the length of the elytra at the sides, the posterior margin terminating on the tenth interval at a point slightly behind the middle of the first ventrite, the anterior margin touching the hind edge of the humeral callus and terminating near the base of the elytra; interval two with dark brown scales at the base, the patch thus formed coalescent with a conspicuous dark brown patch behind the middle of the elongate fascicle on the third interval, the patches thus formed making a conspicuous, slightly oblique, dark brown patch on either side of the scutellar area; interval one with a few dark brown scales near the base; the elytra otherwise almost evenly brownish-yellow; legs and venter about the same color as the brownish-yellow background of the elytra.

Head shallowly concave between the eyes; with very dense concave scales and with numerous short spatulate setae across the forehead that project but little above the scaling and with several longer setae in a row along the inner margin of the eye. *Rostrum* squamose nearly to the antennae, coarsely and densely punctate throughout; with a very fine, vague median carina behind the antennae. *Antennae* with the scape as long as the first five funicular segments, with a few elongate scale-like setae beyond the middle; first funicular segment stout, somewhat longer than the second and more than one-fourth broader, the second about as long as three plus one half of four, four to seven moniliform; club slightly longer than the preceding four segments. *Prothorax* distinctly broader than long (3:2.5), base shallowly bisinuate, rounded on the sides from the base to the anterior margin of the lateral fascicle and thence rather abruptly but not very strongly constricted, the rounding of the sides slightly interrupted by a slight indentation at about half way between the base and the lateral fascicle; the four median fascicles low and rounded, the middle pair not well developed, the lateral pair situated inside of the lateral angulation, or constriction, the apical pair consisting of short, loose, stout setae rather than a compact fascicle. *Scutellum* not protuberant, comparatively small. *Elytra* slightly more than three fourths as broad as long, almost three times as long as the prothorax; base rather strongly trisinuate, subparallel-sided from the roundly rectangular humeri to behind the posterior margin of the transverse fascia and thence broadly rounded to the apex; striae well defined, the punctures deep but not very large, normally concealed by the scaling; all the intervals with rather small round pustules formed of erect scales around a stout, erect, spatulate seta; interval three with an elongate callosity extending from the base to slightly more than half way between the base and the anterior margin of the transverse fascia, this bearing a well-developed fascicle, with the pustules somewhat condensed at the anterior part of the transverse fascia, and tending to form a vague, indistinct fascicle; interval five with a similar but smaller, less strongly developed, distinctly less conspicuous, elongate fascicle; humeral calli well developed; the posterior calli broad, not conspicuously protuberant; the intervals otherwise without fascicles or raised calli. *Legs* with concolorous vestiture; with numerous, short, slanting, spatulate setae projecting through the scaling; the femoral tooth rather small and sharp. *Sternum* with the tubercles before the inner edge of the mesocoxae on the mesosternum obsolete or nearly so; metasternum distinctly, but slightly, concave for the reception of the rostrum between the mesocoxae, the ventral anterior margin terminating in front of the posterior

margin of the mesocoxae in the male. *Venter* with the hind margin of the first ventrite broadly and distinctly emarginate at the middle, with an antebasal row of large, deep punctures that show through the dense scaling as a distinct, impressed line; second ventrite broadly and flatly arcuate behind. Length, 6 mm.; breadth, 2.75 mm.

Yandina, Russell Islands, Solomon Islands. Holotype male collected by Dr. W. M. Mann to be deposited in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College.

The hemisphere of dark scales at the base of the prothorax, the broad, dark band across the elytra, the dark patch on either side of the scutellum together with the brownish-yellow background make this species easy to distinguish from all the other described species.

***Deretiosus manni*, new species.**

Female. Derm reddish-brown throughout, concealed by the dense scaling; head and rostrum with fawn-colored scales; prothorax basically fawn-colored with a few dark scales at the base before elytral interval four, with a somewhat paler median vitta, and with the erect setae darker brown, especially in the fascicles; scutellum with white scales; elytra basically fawn-colored, with a short white patch at the base of interval three and with a few white scales along the base of the shoulder, the first fascicle on the third interval forming a conspicuous, but not very large, dark brown patch, with some dark brown scales between the fascicles, the most conspicuous mark a dark brown, open Y that extends from the posterior fascicles on the third interval to the suture to form a short stem on the first intervals that extends slightly behind the middle, with dark brown scaling forming an almost solid, but rather vague, triangle on the sides, the apex of which begins on the fourth interval at the anterior margin of the posterior fascicle on the third interval to the lateral margin of the elytra, its anterior margin reaching the elytral margin at its anterior corner but passing beneath the posterior edge of the humerus, its posterior margin reaching the lateral edge of the elytra near the hind margin of the first ventrite, the elytra otherwise with small spots of paler or darker scales and setae but with no conspicuous markings; legs with the femora with two darker dorsal bands, indistinct on the fore pair, but conspicuous on the hind pair; scaling below nearly white with the mes-epimeron and met-episternum fawn-colored.

Head with dense, deeply concave scales arranged like honeycomb, with but few, short, stout setae barely protruding above the scaling on the forehead and with about three slightly longer setae at the inner, lower margin of the eye; the interocular area but slightly depressed. *Rostrum* squamose almost to the antennae, with two rows of sub-erect narrowly spatulate setae on the sides from the antennae nearly to the apex, otherwise shining, densely and finely punctate and with a few minute scales and setae. *Antennae* with the scape as long as the first six funicular segments, with a few elongate, squamiform setae near the apex; first funicular segment slightly longer than two and almost twice as broad, two about as long as three plus four which are slightly longer than broad; club about as long as the preceding four segments. *Prothorax* distinctly transverse (3.7:2.8), base almost truncate, just perceptibly sinuous; slightly narrowing on the sides in front of the rounded basal angles to the anterior margin of the lateral fascicle and thence sharply constricted; the four median fascicles small and low, all about the same size, the lateral ones situated slightly within the lateral angulations, the anterior fascicles consisting of loose clusters of heavy setae on either side of the median line; the scaling like honey-comb. *Scutellum* cordiform, flattened, not pro-

tuberant. *Elytra* about three fourths as broad as long, about two and two thirds as long as the prothorax; base lightly trisinate; subparallel-sided to about the distal third and thence broadly rounded to the apex; the striae fine, but deep and conspicuous, their punctures concealed by the scaling; all the intervals with short robust setae usually surrounded by small pustules of erect scales; interval three with two low, elongate, fasciculate callosities, one beginning just behind the base, the other terminating at about the middle, otherwise without distinct calli; the posterior calli not well defined, the humeral calli not very strongly elevated, the fifth interval with a vague, indistinct callus near the base. *Legs* with the femoral tooth small and sharp, the tibiae almost straight. *Sternum* with the mesosternum without a tubercle in front of the mesocoxae; metasternum almost evenly inclined with the mesosternum in the pectoral canal, but slightly, though distinctly concave for the reception of the rostrum, with a deep, bare, crescent-shaped, median impression at the hind margin. *Venter* with the setae depressed, none conspicuously erect; first ventrite roundly emarginate in the middle, second but slightly arcuate behind. Length, 4 mm.; breadth, 2 mm.

Three Sisters Islands, Solomon Islands. Holotype female to be deposited in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, collected by Dr. W. M. Mann for whom the species is named in recognition of his work in the Solomon Islands.

This species may be readily distinguished from the other Solomon Island species by the black V or Y of scales at the middle of the elytra and by its having distinct, fasciculate calli on the third intervals only.

***Deretiosus sternalis*, new species.**

Female. Derm reddish-brown throughout, hidden by dense scaling; head and rostrum with brownish-yellow scales; prothorax brownish-yellow, with a conspicuous dark brown patch of scales that extends from the base in front of the fourth elytral interval to the inner sides of the lateral fascicles, the median fascicles for the most part very dark brown, nearly black, the dark area with some pale scales between the scutellum and the median fascicles; elytra basically brownish-yellow, with a subquadrate, dark brown scutellar patch on the first two intervals that extends posteriorly for a distance about equal to that between the scutellum and the median pronotal fascicles, the fascicles on the third interval with somewhat darker brown scales than the background, with a large, sub-trapezoidal paler area on the declivity that extends from the posterior calli on the fifth intervals converging anteriorly to the second calli on the third intervals, the elytra otherwise with small, scattered spots and patches of dark brown scales and with no other conspicuous markings; legs brownish-yellow, with two dorsal dark brown bands on the femora; scaling below predominantly brownish-yellow, somewhat paler than above, with the lower corner of the met-episternum dark brown.

Head slightly flattened between the eyes, with but few short setae showing through the dense, erect spongy scaling, with three longer, erect setae at the inner margins of the eyes. *Rostrum* squamose at the base and on the sides to the antennae; finely, vaguely tricarinate between the base and antennae, shining, densely and finely punctate. *Antennae* with the scape as long as the seven funicular segments, with a few elongate, scale-like setae near the apex; first funicular segment stout, as long as the second but about one-third broader, two not quite as long as three plus four, segments four to seven moniliform; club narrow and long, as long as the preceding six funicular segments. *Prothorax* about one fourth broader than long; base lightly bisinuate; almost straight on the sides from the base to below the anterior margins of the lateral

fascicles and thence rounded to the apex; the lateral fascicles well developed and situated above the lateral angulation, with only three or four erect setae projecting from them, the median fascicles more strongly developed, higher, more pointed, and with numerous longer, projecting setae; the anterior fascicles poorly developed, consisting of loose clusters of stout erect setae with comparatively few erect scales; with a conspicuous row of horizontally projecting setae on the anterior margin, elsewhere with scattered erect setae; scales concave, tending to become inclined or erect in front of the median fascicles. *Scutellum* slightly convex, clothed with dark brown scales. *Elytra* about three fifths as broad as long, three times as long as the prothorax; rather strongly gibbous; subparallel-sided from the slightly trisinnuate base almost to the posterior calli; striae fine, the punctures not or but slightly visible through the scaling; all the intervals with erect, peg-like setae, the first four without distinct pustules surrounding them; interval three with a rather narrow, elongate, conspicuously fasciculate callosity extending from the base caudad for a distance almost as great as the length of the prothorax, with a short fascicle behind this about the size of the lateral prothoracic fascicle; interval five with several distinct pustules and with the posterior callus conspicuously fasciculate; interval six with almost no distinct pustules, seven with numerous pustules behind the well-developed, elongate, fasciculate humeral callus, eight and nine with pustules. *Legs* with numerous, short stout setae protruding through the dense scaling; the femoral tooth narrow and sharp. *Sternum* with a deep, coarsely punctate suture before the anterior edge of the metasternum separating a narrow, rectangular sclerotic ridge which projects over the pectoral canal within the inner edge of the mesocoxae but does not meet in the middle, the metasternum, therefore, overhangs the pectoral canal on the sides at the inner hind angles of the mesocoxae but not at the middle. *Venter* with the first ventrite roundly emarginate at the middle behind; the second ventrite but slightly arcuate behind. Length, 5 mm.; breadth, 2.5 mm.

Three Sisters Islands, Solomon Islands. Holotype female collected by Dr. W. M. Mann to be deposited in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College.

This species is unique for the structure of its metasternum. It can be easily distinguished from the other Solomon Island *Deretiosus* by its color pattern.

***Deretiosus concolor*, new species.**

Derm reddish-brown, concealed by the dense scaling; scaling almost uniformly muddy-brown above and below, slightly paler below, usually with a faint M or wavy transverse line of pale scales across the elytra at the top of the declivity, scaling at the base of the third interval somewhat darker, otherwise without conspicuous markings.

Head distinctly and broadly impressed and flattened between the eyes, the dorsal contour, therefore, sinuous; with a few short, stout setae showing through the dense scaling and a row of three or four erect, spatulate setae at the inner margin of the eye near the base of the rostrum. *Rostrum* more cylindrical in the female than in the male and squamose not more than one half the distance from the base to the antennae, very minutely punctate beyond the antennae; densely squamose almost to the antennae in the male, distinctly and comparatively coarsely punctate to the apex. *Antennae* with the scape as long as the seven funicular segments plus one fourth of the club, with some scales and setae on the distal third; first funicular segment as long as two but very stout and almost twice as broad, two not quite as long as three plus four, which are subequal in length, five and six equal and moniliform, seven longer than six, as broad as long; club slightly longer than the four preceding seg-

ments. *Prothorax* about one fifth broader than long, base strongly bisinuate, almost straight on the sides from the base to beyond the middle and abruptly and deeply constricted in almost a right angle at the anterior edge of the lateral fascicle, the apex rounded; densely punctate throughout, the punctures each capped by a large scale, the interstices very narrow and often appearing through the scales as a rather fine reticulation; the two lateral and two median fascicles strongly developed, the lateral ones forming the lateral angulation, the anterior pair less compact and not so well defined. *Scutellum* sub-triangular, densely clothed with spongy, brown scales. *Elytra* about three fourths as broad as long, almost three times as long as the prothorax (7:2.5), strongly trisinate at the base, subparallel-sided from the roundly rectangular humeri to about the apical third and thence rather sharply narrowing to the apex; stria punctures distinctly showing through the scaling, becoming larger laterally, not bearing conspicuous setae; the first two intervals each bearing a row of erect setae but without fascicles, three with a callosity about as long as the breadth of the first three striae and separated from the base for about the same distance and bearing a loose fascicle, with two or three small rather irregular callosities at about the middle, otherwise with setae as those on intervals one and two; interval four without distinct callosities; interval five with a sub-basal callosity similar to that on three but smaller and closer to the base, with several, small, variable callosities between this and the feeble posterior callus; interval six without distinct callosities; intervals seven and eight forming the conspicuous humeral callus which does not bear a distinct fascicle, otherwise without conspicuous callosities. *Legs* densely squamose and with numerous, scattered, slanting, subtubular or lanceolate setae; the femoral tooth strongly developed, acute. *Sternum* with the mesosternum with two tubercles before the mesocoxae, the outer one blunt and less conspicuous; pectoral canal terminating just behind the mesocoxae in the male, well behind the posterior margin of the coxae in the female; metasternum with numerous, scattered setae protruding above the scaling. *Venter* with the first ventrite sinuous behind; second ventrite broadly arcuate behind, the third ventrite, therefore, being broader on the sides than at the middle; fifth ventrite with large coarse punctures. Length, 6-7 mm.; breadth, 2.75-3.25 mm.

Ponape Island, Caroline Islands (the specimens bear old labels reading "Ascension Is. S. Sea". Ascension is an obsolete name for Ponape). Holotype female, allotype male and two female paratypes. The holotype and one paratype will be placed in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, the allotype and one paratype in Bernice P. Bishop Museum.

This species is to be recognized by its nearly uniform, dull color, and by the arrangement of the calli and fascicles. It cannot be confused with any other species known to me.

This is the first record of the genus occurring in the Caroline Islands. I have another undescribed species from Truk Island, and it is probable that many species will be found on the various Caroline Islands when they are carefully explored.